

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 18.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2419.

## WEALTHY INVESTORS ON HAWAII Are Investigating Resources of Island.

(Hilo Tribune.)

HILO, Sept. 19.—L. A. Thurston of Honolulu accompanied by representatives of E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, Mass., arrived in Hilo Monday night. Tuesday morning they left by carriage over the Hamakua road and will return to Honolulu by boat from the other end of the island. The trio of investigators accompanying Mr. Thurston were Messrs. Batchelder, Taylor and Corbett of San Francisco and Denver. Their object in visiting the islands at this time is to look into the merits of Hawaiian industries from the investors' standpoint. They have been visiting the fields and plantations and taking a careful survey of the material conditions of the numerous Hawaiian concerns which offer their stocks and securities in the markets of the United States.

E. H. Rollins & Sons first became interested in Hawaiian enterprises in the Rapid Transit street car lines in Honolulu. This firm took Rapid Transit securities and by its faith in Honolulu, made this splendid street railway system a possibility at the capital. These representatives came to the islands on this trip primarily for the purpose of looking into the merits of proposed extensions of the Rapid Transit. They have found the proposed extensions feasible from their point of view and are pleased with the results of their first dip into Hawaiian business.

The successes of their first expedition led them to look further for opportunities in Hawaii and they have therefore made this exhaustive tour of the big island with Mr. Thurston as a pilot.

Mr. Thurston said to a Tribune reporter Monday evening: "We are making this tour of Hawaii in order that the gentlemen who accompany me may see for themselves what Hawaiian industries are. We have gone well around this island and will complete the circuit tomorrow and next day. I do not know what impressions have been made on the gentlemen who are with me. They are forming their own conclusions and whatever they are you must find out from them."

"All I can say is that the cane in the fields where we have gone is in a first class condition and that I myself have been greatly pleased with the appearance of things all around your island."

When asked about conditions on the mainland, Mr. Thurston reiterated the statements made by others who have lately returned from the Coast. He said business in all lines on the Coast was in the full tide of an era of great prosperity.

### BATCHELDER'S VIEWS

George A. Batchelder, San Francisco manager for E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, and Superintendent of the Oakland Electric Railway System, spoke frankly and openly regarding his impressions of the islands and gave clear cut ideas of what he considered necessary for their continued prosperity.

"You are trying to do a wholesale business on a retailer's capital," said he. "All you need to make a complete success is the aid of outside capital. You have undertaken to do too much with merely home capital. I have looked over some of your greatest plantations and investigated some of your biggest enterprises. They are in splendid physical condition and show that they were projected by master minds. The planning was well done. The managerial skill in developing these plans has been of the highest order."

"But you have not been able to bring into this expansion enough local capital to bring these later ventures to complete development without the inevitable stringency in local financial circles. There is going on here the same transformation that has revolutionized business enterprise elsewhere. You are passing from the era of small business and big margins to the modern era of large business and small margins. General prosperity may be as good under the latter conditions as under the former. But it takes more capital to run things under the new order."

"In my travels through your island I have seen nothing that should make it difficult to secure outside capital. With erto business and political conditions have been unsettled in Hawaii. Those conditions are passing and consequent stability will follow. From what I see in Hawaii you are the best sugar raisers in the world. As long as there is sugar raised anywhere you will raise it here, and so long as there is money to be made in sugar you have certain advantages which will keep your Territory at the head of the procession."

"San Francisco is the city which should rightly finance these islands. She has money in abundance and her geographical situation makes Hawaii her field exclusively. San Francisco has not put the amount of money in these islands that she should. This is owing to the unsettled political and

business conditions which have been incident to the overthrow and annexation. The labor problem is one which I think will adjust itself.

"One thing I notice is the high prices that prevail. I do not know the cause of this unless commodities are being artificially held at a level fixed when sugar was worth \$100 a ton. I think you must diversify a little in agriculture."

"I have been interested and pleased with every step of my journey through the islands. Our firm took hold of Rapid Transit in Honolulu and are well pleased with results. We came down to look into some proposed extensions of that system and will furnish the money to make them."

## HILO HEARS THE OPENING GUNS

Col. Parker, Prince Kuhio and Many Others Speak for Republicanism.

HILO, Sept. 19.—The Republican campaign was formally opened last evening when Prince Kuhio and his friends appeared before an audience which proved the best gathered here during the present campaign. From every hand came assurances of sympathy and support and the campaign here promises to be one full of the most enthusiastic endeavor.

Prince Kuhio has found that his former associates, the Kuokas, are gaining strength every day. There has been more than a little enthusiasm infused into their fight by the choice of the Republicans for the places on the legislative ticket. With Stephen Desha and James Lewis on the Republican ticket the Kuokas feel that they have something for which to rally, for both of these candidates have been heretofore members of the Prince's party, though as well Republicans.

The meeting was called to order by Thos. C. Ridgway, chairman of the Precinct club under whose auspices it was held. After the great crowd, which filled the Fish Market to the overflowing, had cheered the name of Prince Kuhio, Col. Parker was announced as the first speaker of the evening. He devoted his time to only one thing, urging the need of Republicans to be on guard. He called the attention of the people to the fact that two years ago he told them the election of Wilcox would be a calamity. Then they would not believe him, and now they were reaping the harvest. He said he would have the same kind of a tale to tell if there was a failure to elect Prince Kuhio this year.

James Lewis spoke next, laying stress on the necessity for a Republican legislature and setting forth the salient points in the platform, saying too that he stood squarely on every plank. Paty, of Olua, said he would give all his time and effort to making the principles of the Republican party those which would be the underlying ones of the Territory.

Prince Kuhio was introduced and was again cheered. He said that the time had come when every true friend of the people should choose his path. For himself he had found that it was necessary that he follow the path of the Republican party, as he could see only that way for the uplifting and progress of the Territory. He went over the needs of the Territory and showed that there could be nothing done without the aid of one of the great parties, and then he showed that the Republican party is the best one, the only one to which the people may look for support.

As soon as he had concluded Philip Peck compared Prince Kuhio and Wilcox to the detriment of the latter, saying that nothing had been done for the Territory.

Other speakers were Archie Mahulu, Stephen Desha, Pritchard and Kauwila. Prince Kuhio and Archie Mahulu go today to Kohala where they will begin their round of the big island.

### Prisoner Hanged Himself

At 5 o'clock Saturday morning the turnkey of Oahu Prison on opening the cell of Mendino a Porto Rican prisoner from Maui serving a term of ten years for burglary, found the inmate hanging by the neck from the end of a rope which had been tied to the grated window. The prisoner was locked in his cell at 8 o'clock Friday evening and sometime between that hour and 5 a. m. committed suicide. Mendino had been ill since his incarceration.

### Oval on the Rise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The price of soft coal in Chicago has risen to \$3 a ton as compared with \$2.75 on September 1st. Anthracite is practically unobtainable and is quoted by some dealers as high as \$5 a ton. The sudden advance in price is attributed to the demand caused by the cold weather which, while not severe in itself, has aroused householders to a realization that their bins are empty.

### Rifle Competition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 18.—A drizzling rain accompanied by a strong east wind was falling when the American British and Canadian rifle teams faced the targets on the Rickcliffe range in the Palma trophies contest today. The weather conditions were so adverse that high scores were not looked for. During the early hours the teams did some practice shooting the Americans however not reaching the range until quite late.

### Mysterious Fires

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18.—Ridge View camping grounds at Mill woods a few miles east of Derry, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railroad were visited by mysterious and fierce fires last night which destroyed forty-five cottages, the hotel and a store. Loss, about \$20,000. Most of the cottages were occupied but the hotel was closed.

## WILL BE A GREAT RACE

Four Yachts to Go in Fifty Mile Circuit.

September twenty-eighth will witness another spirited race for first class yachts for a purse of seventy-five dollars from Honolulu around Rabbit Island and return, and as the trades have now returned a fine wind may be expected for the event. There will probably be four yachts in the race and maybe five.

The Gladys and La Paloma, which raced over the same course before, but failed to make the race within the time limit of nine hours, will of course be in the event. Mr. Merry, who gave Commodore Hobron such a close shave on Saturday, has signified his intention of entering the event with the Mary L., and if the wind is a good one the Helene will likely go in, although her owners have recently stayed out of all races. Judge Wilcox is still undecided as to whether he will enter the race, although the other yachts would concede the Hawaii a time allowance of half an hour.

The course around Rabbit Island is a good one, although the yachts have to weather some heavy seas at times. It is a question of beating up, but a free boat can beat all the way back and for this reason the Gladys and Mary L. will have the benefit of affairs on the way to Rabbit Island but the La Paloma and Helene can secure it on the return trip and should make up anything they lose in going up.

As the sight of yachts racing at sea is one of the prettiest that one could wish for, it is likely that one of the island steamers will follow the race as far as Diamond Head to give excursionists an opportunity of seeing it.

### PROTESTS IN REGATTA RACES.

Protests have been filed in the fourth, third and first class yacht races against possible awards. The Maria, Captain Lee, protested against the P-I being allowed to sail in the fourth class, on the ground that she was a second class yacht. The P-I-Pi however did not sail, effectually settling the matter for this race. The P-I-Pi is said to have formerly been the Marion, which has heretofore sailed with the Dewey and Hawaii in the second class.

The Vike, Captain Jones, has filed a protest in the third class on the ground that she is the only yacht in her class covering the course as per program. In proof of her having covered the course she exhibits the flag from the last stake.

The Mary L., Captain Merry, protests the first class on the ground that the stake boat was not off the entrance to Kailahi channel as programmed. In connection with the last protest it is only fair to Commodore Hobron to state that he knew no more about the location of the stake than did the other skippers, but being some distance astray he was able to change his course to better advantage when he saw what was doing.

The shortening of the course on the last round was decided by Captain Merry when notice was given them by the judge of the course. The Regatta Committee are getting in the evidence in the protested events and everything will undoubtedly be satisfactorily adjusted within the next day or two.

### THE ANNUAL KICK.

Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1902.

Editor Advertiser.—The photograph in this morning's paper, of the Myrtle senior crew, and the accompanying note as to its form, after crossing the line, smacks of the letter of Capt. Church of the Healanis which appeared in your paper after the championship races at Pearl Harbor on the 4th of July. Who was the photographer? and what about the form of the Healanis crew after the line was crossed and the race won?

It is very evident where the sympathies of your reporter lie, especially in his account of the "intermediate" race in which he says "This was one of the prettiest races of the afternoon." It being the one race won by the Blues. He then goes on to say that the Healanis took the lead and kept it from start to finish. This is absolutely incorrect. While the boats were passing the Myrtle club house on the way out, the Myrtles forged ahead at least a quarter boat length, but soon lost their advantage again. At the turning buoy the Healanis fouled the Myrtles, thereby showing that the Reds were not "far to the rear" as your reporter puts it.

The presence of three yachts immediately in the course must have been a disadvantage to both crews. The Reds, however, made no capital of these facts. On the return course while passing the club house, the Reds again forged slightly ahead, encouraged, no doubt by the cheers of their friends. The Myrtles have the reputation of losing and winning in a dignified and sportsmanlike manner. Such a reputation extending as it does over many years, cannot be spoiled by the criticisms of unfriendly opponents.

## THE PIECE CLUB ROW

Mr. Silva Frees His Mind About It.

To The Imitation Piece Republican Political Club:

A club who will not dare venture to hold meetings with open doors to the public at large like all other political Clubs do, and one whom will keep out of their Hall all newspaper reporters who are trying to seek knowledge of their doings, and promise to cheat them out of all knowledge regarding their movements, shows dishonest work and in other words a case of conspiracy; and the word of conspiracy may be used in this case. According to steps taken on the evening of Sept. 18th 1902 and same published in the P. C. Advertiser first where about fifteen or more non-members of said club were invited through the day to be present that evening only to receive the insult presented to them by said club by turning them out of their doors.

If they were not wanted there why were they invited there only to receive an insult to cause more disharmony. Second, one of the supposed gentlemen of said club derided Mr. Andrade and said Andrade was a man who had betrayed their secrets to the enemy. If this supposed gentleman considers our respected Republican party an enemy to himself or to their club I will say it is time for that supposed gentleman and club to come right out with their true colors and title and get to work on the field and help Wilcox's combined Home-Ruler and Democrat party and the sooner the better, and not be hiding back of the screen any longer and trying to deceive the public as to what they are. The chairman of that club well knows that he has declared not only one or two times but about a half-dozen times before said club, that he was a Democrat at heart, and this I am sure, he will not deny although he was ready to resign from the Democrat club in order that he could attend to the club to which he now belongs. And after several meetings had taken place he was elected by a good number of members to either declare the club one thing or the other, and he made a pledge as follows: "I pledge myself to uphold the Republican party, their platform and principles," but he either forgot or did not wish to say "I further declare myself as a good and true Republican." This was left out which kept the club under suspicion that the words used in his pledge had only slipped from his mouth to deceive us and were not true from his heart. Now the old saying is that a stitch in time saves nine or that all imitation goods are considered cheap goods and are not worth the loss of time in purchasing them.

I will now refer back to that supposed gentleman and politician who was cause of the split which took place in said club a few weeks ago by taking advantage of his brightness, smartness, and good looks by trying to introduce a little story the same being a dirty attack upon the good missionaries of this country in the elder days and admitting at the same time that this story was a sample piece of work taken from his great studies. The attack was accusing the missionaries of robbing the poor natives of their Kulliana's in exchange for shiploads of bibles and Gospel. He had no longer read about two or three lines of this story when disharmony was aroused in the Hall and a few members of the club stood on their feet and begged Mr. Camara as chairman of the club to call that man down, for he is out of order. He said:

We are here tonight for one purpose and that is to discuss in politics and not to discriminate against religion of any kind or description." He called the attention of the chairman to the fact that this meant disharmony and will cause a split in the club as it did. However the chairman refused to do so but permitted the supposed gentleman to continue with his disgraceful story to the end with the understanding that the word "missionary" be left out. This was done, but the old saying six of one and half dozen of another amounts to the same. The word "missionary" was left out and the phrase "Gospel Healers" was inserted in its place.

Again, in another meeting the same supposed gentleman made a severe attack on Mr. Andrade who being present at the time and keeping his seat in a gentlemanly manner and showing to the club both his manners and education, with all the coolness that could not even be produced by those great powerful ice machinery of the Haw. Elect. & Ice Co.

When this smart hot headed politician got through with his attack on Mr. Andrade and took his seat and looking around so as to face Mr. Andrade with all the smiles he could produce in this world and with a grin on him from ear to ear, why had the largest double team dray of Huxtable & Co., come along at this time, could have driven through without fearing of the hind wheel hubb striking either corner of his mouth. But the result was that Mr. Andrade asked permission of the chairman for the floor to defend himself of such at-

tack just being made on him, which was granted to him. Mr. Andrade first called the attention of this great notable politician to certain remarks he had just made on his behalf. Then Mr. Andrade sailed in full blast and gave that great hero politician of the evening such a roasting that he never will forget it as long as he lives and in fact called him down to a fine point and just about placed him something like an old ragged door mat, but not using one single vulgar word in all his defence and as a gentleman took his seat, awaiting or expecting to hear some more attack from the politician, but not a word more was heard from him, the balance of the evening, but he simply turned as pale around his gills and looking as pale as a dead corpse that had been preserved on ice for about a week and kept his head bowed down low and cool and intact I did not know whether it would be a case of sending for a doctor or H. H. Williams the Undertaker, for he looked to me as if he was going to faint or peg off. Should the ice house machinery break down at any time why they can borrow Mr. Andrade's self-cooling apparatus for a few minutes.

Again another bad break took place in the Hall last Tuesday evening Sept. 16th 1902 where this politician uplifted a chair and attempted to bring it down upon the head of M. T. Furtado, the chairman of the Portuguese True Republican Club, and would have succeeded had not another gentleman with cooler head and of common sense and respect interfered or there might have been a case of bloodshed and broken heads and when a club reaches to such point I say it is a disgrace for any young man to belong to such club and it is time for him to quit. But it seems to me that the chairman of that club appreciates all this. It's all fun for him and he allows all such methods to be used in the Hall and again it looks as if he is nothing more than a figure-head in the chair he now occupies or is it because he has no such power given him by the club to control attacks made by such five minutes' graduate politician? How can a club of any kind prosper when such methods are allowed to be used in its hall by the chairman. The result of this has been that the chairman of that club has had the pleasure of receiving two and three resignations on nearly every meeting nights from members who are good Republicans and have used their common sense to see that this is no true Republican political club and one who would try to uphold its good reputation, and the chairman of that club will still have the pleasure of receiving an increase of resignations amounting to about six to seven each meeting night. For no true Republican young man who has a little common sense and a little principle about him will get married to any such club and await his turn to be called down or receive such insults, for he is only throwing away the pride of his life and wasting his time and evenings for nothing, and furthermore he is only making a fool of himself and giving the public a chance to enjoy a good laugh at his expense and have the newspapers criticizing him and his club of clowns as we might call it. And if we are not to quit such foolishness and get in to work and help our friends fight out this great Republican campaign what will they think of us the very one whom we are looking upon for our future daily bread. All this reaches the ears of our good Republican superiors and whom might oppose us to belong to such clubs which might mean or turn out to be a case of lost to them and a case of lost of bread and butter to us. We all have seen such cases taken place right here in Honolulu and it's not a new thing but a stale one. And I for one oppose very much the methods now being used in the above club mentioned and furthermore I wish to declare that from this day, Sept. 22 of 1902, and thereafter I will not consider myself a member of the above club mentioned and wishing to thank the chairman of the same to give immediate notice to his secretary to be so kind as to draw a black line over my respective name on said books or if he wishes to attach a piece of black and white crape to it he may do so with my consent. My reason to resign from such club is for the fact that I claim myself to be a good and true Republican from my back bone to my grave and will not put up with any such methods which have taken place in the above mentioned and await any chance of being insulted or called down by any such politicians above mentioned nor am I in a great desire to belong to any club to learn how to discriminate religions or uplifting chairs nor running down one's character or stand the chances of coming home some evening with a broken arm or leg or with a split head. Nor will I allow any bonehead to try to jump down my throat.

From Yours Truly  
M I SILVA

### Strike Still On.

WILKESBARR, Pa., Sept. 19.—Tired and worn out after his flying trip to Philadelphia and Harrisburg, President Mitchell returned to Wilkesbarr this morning. He said the interview with Governor Stone was a pleasant one. The strike situation was discussed in all its phases but the governor had no proposal to make for a settlement of the strike. Asked whether he thought the governor would call an extra session of the legislature Mr. Mitchell said he did not know.

### A Homesick Violinist

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Joseph Bernallo, a violinist, said to have played before Italy's King and Queen and in the most noted orchestras of that nation and who has been touring this country has been taken to Bellevue Hospital for a paralytic stroke. He played for nine hours without break. The cause of the stroke, a trouble is said to be homesickness. Bernallo is a Neapolitan 40 years old.

## FIRES IN THE CRATER

The Senators Get a Good Look at Them.

Madame Pele ordered her firemen about right smartly in honor of the members of the party of Senators who visited Halemaunau on Friday night. After a short period of seeming cessation of activity when the crater was reached, it was to discover that the lava had again broken through the crust and for a space of perhaps 50,000 square feet there were visible the red badges of fire.

The lake of fire is not however one unbroken line of liquid lava, but all over the surface there are patches of cooling substance, ever changing its forms and developing new shapes and cracks. When Guide Alex led the members of the visiting party up to the rim of the crater the mass of black framed in bright lines of red was broken by few cross stripes. There were forms which suggested figures and for a few moments a number could be traced upon the surface, but there was no continuity of shape in the mass.

To the diapason of rumblings which never ceased there was a shifting of the cuts and breakings of the black surface. In one spot there is forming a cone from which there played nearly all the time that the spectators watched its movements a fountain of fire, now spitting out the living flaming lava and again throwing its fiery fragments high into the air in a continuous stream. Intermittently the fountain would be white and red, as the lava seemingly was hotter or cooler and the gases forced the liquid higher in the air.

During the Senators' visit there was one moment when the whole mountain seemed to be convulsed slightly, the rumblings were louder and from the great pit came sounds of travail. The surface of the lake was disturbed until there appeared an entirely new set of cracks and around the edges there was every sign of a breaking away of the cooling surface. From each of the cracks there was constantly forced a stream of lava which ran around the lake increasing its apparent size and adding to the scene in the bottom of the great pit an element of intense interest.

The activity of the lava indicated that the cooling of the surface was proving to be only for the moment and that within a short time there must be a falling in of the top thus formed with the subsequent development of a lake which will have even greater extent than the one which was seen in June or that which made its appearance some time two weeks ago. This will make the lake something like 500 feet from the deepest point of the crater and therefore something about 1,000 feet from the rim of the crater. This advance of thirty-three per cent in height has been accomplished by the crater's bottom without unusual activity but the prospect seems to be that there must be some further activity before the great engine relapses into its customary state of inactivity.

The trip of the members of the party of Senators was made as the guests of the Hilo committee and right well did every one enjoy it. The party arrived in the Volcano house at about 2:30 o'clock and the time before dinner was spent in getting ready for action. As soon as dinner was discussed Manager Waldron of the Volcano house had horses ready and at once the trip was undertaken. It was a hard trip for some of the visitors had to walk through the entire route and this kept back the horseback riders so that it was near nine o'clock before the side of the crater was reached. But once there there was nothing in the way of a comprehensive inspection of the crater and two hours were spent in its employment. The rain came down shutting out the moonlight but not considerably dampening the ardor of the visitors who stayed about on the ledges of the lava and rested their limbs from the walk and their eyes from the observance of the lurid glare of the light away down the pit. The return trip was made without incident, the members of the party being all worn out but entirely satisfied with the conduct of the crater.

Senators Mitchell and Foster at the center were among the first to see the fire and they seemed loth to depart. Senator Burton did not make the trip.

### Bumped by a Shark.

The Maui News states that a 24-foot shark attacked a boat occupied by three hale fishermen, Charles Tetshoff, C. Brook and P. Johnson, nearly capsizing it. The monster was evidently after a string of fish that dragged alongside. The crew made record time for Lahaina, losing all their fish.

# One Statesman Will Amend Organic Law.

further that Senator Thurston was not a Senator and had been selling under false colors as he was nothing but a lobbyist. Then he had fought the bill in Washington and yet Wilson passed it over his though the delegate was sick and bed in the time. He said proved that Wilson must be much greater man than Thurston. His conclusion he predicted that the

One of the attorneys from the United States said he had read so much about the parties here but thought we were right in having a Home Rule party, and said we should stick to it together. If we don't and half join the Republicans and the other half the Democrats there will be no native party.

# Probes Into the Affairs of the Revolutionary Period of Nine Years Ago.

**The Iowa All Right.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The United States battleship Iowa arrived on Friday at Bahia in apparently undamaged condition, cables the Rio Janeiro (Brazil) correspondent of the Herald. Her captain says that her landing ashore on the Brazilian coast did not prove to be so

The ship was lying off the coast of Italy opposite Spezia. The remarkable part is that the messages were sent to the kings of Spain and Italy and others received from the Kings and Ministers of these countries, and correctly reported to the wireless tape receiver.

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### Russia and Persia

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted that he had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.  
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1948. All the above are well.

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# KILLED BY AN AUTO Senator Stewart's Wife Is a Victim.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the junior United States Senator from Nevada, was dashed to death yesterday afternoon in an automobile smash-up in Alameda. Her two nephews, Henry F. Foote, son of W. W. Foote, and H. B. Taylor, both of Oakland, were her companions on the fatal ride. They escaped with the slightest of injuries.

The accident which cost Mrs. Stewart her life happened, strangely enough, on the day—almost at the hour—when the bodies of Charles L. Fair and his wife, victims of an automobile tragedy near Paris, were being laid to rest in this city. The Alameda accident, moreover, was very similar to that which caused the tragic taking off of the Fairs.

During the afternoon Mrs. Stewart, who was visiting her brother, W. W. Foote, at his Oakland home, said she desired to call on her granddaughter, Mrs. Theodore Hofer of Carson, Nev., who is the guest of A. E. Kelley at 1829 Clinton Avenue, Alameda. Her nephews offered to take her across the estuary in their automobile, a big, two-seated Winton machine, rapid and roomy. Young Taylor was the chauffeur for the little excursion and Mrs. Stewart elected to sit beside him, Mr. Foote occupying the rear seat.

At 4:10 p. m. the automobile reached the intersection of Santa Clara Avenue and Bay Street, moving east on the former thoroughfare. Accounts vary as to its speed, the estimate of Mr. Taylor, who held the steering bar, being ten miles an hour. A delivery wagon driven by a boy approached at a right angle to the course of the automobile, moving north on Bay Street, and to avoid it Chauffeur Taylor veered to the north. Evidently his purpose was to gain room so that he could cross ahead of the wagon. Either the turn was too abrupt or the steering gear failed to respond. The rapidly moving machine sped on in its course to the left, across gutter and curb, dashing with great force against an electric light pole at the northeast corner. So heavy was the automobile and so high the speed that the pole, a solid stick thirty feet high and eighteen inches in diameter, was cut square off near the base and crashed down on the house of John Hackett, carrying with it a tangle of wires.

Mrs. Stewart and her nephews were flung violently out of the machine. The unfortunate lady struck her head either on a fragment of the shattered pole or on the curbing. The impact of the automobile was so severe that the front axle was broken, one of the front wheels was knocked off and the front seat was carried away.

Help came quickly. Mrs. Stewart was put on a stretcher improvised from a window shutter, and carried to the house of William M. Bowers, 1108 Santa Clara Avenue, and a little later the city ambulance took her to the sanitarium on Clinton Avenue. She was still alive when Drs. A. A. Stafford and W. O. Smith examined her, but it was found that her injuries were so extensive and so serious as to preclude hope for her recovery. Four ribs were broken, with indications of grave internal injuries, but the wounds on the head were the most serious. One eye was all but torn from its socket. Dr. J. Emmet Clark was called in and the three physicians exhausted their resources in the effort to save the dying woman, but to no purpose. At 6 o'clock she was dead.

Mr. Foote and Mr. Taylor, whose injuries were trivial, consisting of minor bruises, accompanied Mrs. Stewart to the sanitarium and remained with her to the end. Immediately after the crash she was conscious, but when she reached the sanitarium at 4:35 p. m. she had lapsed into a partial coma from which she did not rally.

## Veteran Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Colonel G. Garnett, one of the most prominent Southerners in New York, a West Point graduate, Colonel of artillery under General Robert E. Lee in the Confederate army, and a native of Wakefield plantation, Westmoreland county, Virginia, has been found dead in the Ross Hotel. He had committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The body had been lying in the room for two days before it was discovered.

Several days ago Mr. Garnett was visited by his brother, Dr. Garnett of Hot Springs, Ark., and it is supposed they quarreled.

A note stating that the writer had contemplated suicide for five days was found beside the body. Mr. Garnett was the head of the St. James Publishing Company and was engaged in writing a history of the West Point military academy. Among the letters and papers found was one from President Roosevelt endorsing a plan to establish a benevolent order of Spanish-American war veterans.

## Latin American Anarchy.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Dealing with the seriousness of the situation in Colombia, the Daily Mail this morning praises the prompt action of the United States in sending warships to the isthmus and adds: "It would be an immense gain on the world in general if only the United States would consent to do its duty there and in the republics of Central America, and Haiti and put down this anarchy, or if the United States will not act themselves allow some European power to act for them."

# SHAW WILL AID BANKS Important Move In National Finance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Shaw today issued the following statement:

Secretary Shaw has made arrangements to release about \$4,000,000 of the treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those national banks throughout the country which held free or pledged bonds at the date of their last report and has made inquiries for others. After making allowance for changed conditions since last report he expects this will release at least \$4,000,000. He has sent notice to all such that if they will send these bonds to the treasurer of the United States in sums of fifty thousand dollars or more they will be designated as temporary depositaries and the face value of the bonds will be deposited with them to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositaries in the ordinary way, which compels him to buy bonds in the market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customs receipts are extremely heavy at this particular season of the year and the cash balance of the treasury has gradually increased.

He also has decided to anticipate the October interest, amounting to about \$4,200,000, and with this in view, orders have been issued to the various sub-treasuries to cash such coupons as may be presented them for payment and the treasurer of the United States has been instructed to mail checks for this interest on the registered bonds. All this was decided upon some days ago and letters and telegrams prepared for today.

The secretary sees in present conditions no occasion for alarm. He calls attention to the fact that there is no evidence of a currency famine present or prospective elsewhere than in New York, and even there the rate is not high for commercial paper and for commercial bank he has the greater solvitude. He is well satisfied with his efforts to increase circulation which he decided upon in the early summer when present conditions were plainly visible and has the presses busy preparing to meet an emergency which he does not expect but which he thinks it is wise to provide against. Thus far he has made requests only of such banks as hold large deposits and have very limited circulation and he is not asking these to increase to the maximum nor to increase at all for the present. He does not desire to force the banks into the market to buy bonds at a higher rate than the government is willing to pay. He does desire to make the best possible use of the free bonds now held by the banks. Incidentally he likes to encourage banks to hold free bonds during the dull months, believing it is much better to hold bonds that yield one-half per cent than to make call loans at two per cent. He is therefore giving the banks that hold these free bonds an opportunity to use them to the most excellent advantage. This method, if pursued by the banks, would give a slight element of elasticity to our otherwise inelastic currency system.

His position as regards circulation is best expressed in a letter which he recently wrote a banker that had been already buying bonds and which he has consented to make public and is as follows:

"Treasury Department, Washington, Sept. 10, 1902.

"My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the eighth is received. I find it well nigh impossible to convey the purport of my request even to the banks of which I have made the request, much less to the public.

"First—In case of imminent danger or actual disaster I will be compelled to use government deposits to buy increased circulation.

"Second—I desire to have from fifteen to fifty millions additional circulation printed preparatory so that it can be issued in four days instead of forty.

"Third—I will be glad to have the banks holding deposits arrange, if they can, to borrow the bonds.

"Fourth—I desire to send no bank into the market to buy bonds at the present time.

"Fifth—I do not care to have the currency issued unless conditions make it well nigh imperative.

"I am making no demands upon any bank. The amount of their circulation must be determined by their directors, but inasmuch as the public holds the Secretary of the Treasury somewhat responsible for existing conditions I deem myself justified in using the public funds now held by various banks on deposit as I think best for the public good, and in case of trouble I may think best to use these to buy increased circulation, the banks now holding such funds having preference."

Later in the day the following was given out at the Treasury Department:

"The New York banks are complaining because the unprecedented demand in the west is reducing their available cash. They therefore ask that they may be permitted to go into the market, pay \$1,100,000 for a million of bonds and receive from the treasury a million deposit with the bonds as security. They seem willing to do this and increase the reserve \$250,000 against this increased liability. Thus the banks would decrease their available cash \$250,000, but they would be drawing the interest on the bonds. Instead of this the Secretary is loaning to any bank wherever situated upon its free bonds. In this way the western demand upon the banks will be relieved and they will only have to protect themselves."

# WANT MORE TOURISTS Business Leaders to Canvass for a Fund.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Tourists travel and how to get it to come to the Hawaiian Islands was the basis of a long and earnest discussion at a special meeting of the Merchants' Association held yesterday morning. The result was the appointment of a committee to canvass the city for funds on a general plan outlined at the meetings, the details of which will be arranged later. The sense of the gathering of the merchants was that every effort should be put forth to attract tourist travel to Honolulu.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a quorum and it was 10:45 before the meeting was called to order when the following persons were present: F. L. Waldron, W. W. Harris, J. F. Soper, W. W. Hall, J. G. Rothwell, F. W. Macfarlane, F. J. Church, L. E. Pinkham, F. Lange, E. A. McInerney, W. H. Hoogs, W. Lishman, C. M. V. Forster, W. Pfothner, W. W. Dimond, G. W. Smith, Robert Catton, J. Kirkland and C. L. Cullens. F. W. Macfarlane presided.

The "Tourist Travel" report, which was published several weeks ago, was read by Chairman Macfarlane. He stated that the merchants should consider the question of finances in connection with the plan outlined in the report. He felt that the present strained financial condition of the market would be an incentive towards having the merchants contribute to a fund which would in the future bring good financial results to the community. He recognized the fact that collections were bad, but despite this he hoped that the association would make a definite vote on the question. In his opinion a committee should be appointed to solicit subscriptions for a six months' experiment, the payments to be made monthly. He stated that twenty-five cents a ton for all exports and imports had been suggested.

W. W. Dimond referred to the hotels as not having been assessed in proportion to the merchants, but agreed with the six months' experiment. Fred Church did not wish to see a reduction in the wharfage. F. L. Waldron moved that the Board of Directors act as a committee of the whole to canvass for sufficient funds to carry out the experimental suggestion and report back to the association in two weeks. He thought the money was the first object of the movement. G. W. Smith thought the merchants should not be the ones to be taxed primarily, but Mr. Dimond stated that the merchants who are proposing the Tourist Travel plan should be the first to express their willingness to contribute to the fund.

The present steamer rates which have been advanced since the Tourist Travel report was first rendered were discussed. Mr. Pinkham felt that when the railroads and steamship companies found possibilities opening up for increased tourist travel between the coast and the islands, the problem of rates would work its own solution.

Upon motion of W. W. Dimond a vote of thanks was carried for the framers of the Tourist Travel report.

Going back to the plans for raising funds W. H. Hoogs thought that ten cents' wharfage on imports alone was sufficient, leaving out exports altogether. The motion of Mr. Waldron that the Board of Directors act as a committee of the whole to canvass for subscriptions was seconded by G. W. Smith, and carried. The following gentlemen comprise the board: F. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Dimond, J. Wakefield, H. F. Whitney, G. W. Smith, L. E. Pinkham, M. Phillips, J. F. Humburg and W. W. Harris. The committee was empowered to employ an assistant to the secretary. The assistant will be a paid employee and by the terms of the motion he will be empowered to solicit the business houses to obtain subscriptions to the fund.

F. W. Macfarlane announced that as soon as the Judd Building elevator was repaired the Merchants' Association would move into its new quarters there.

## Grain Corners Pau.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Corners in grain are forever rendered impossible hereafter by a decision handed down by Judge Chytrous, in the circuit court today. It sustained by a higher court. The case was for an injunction asked by Waite, Thornburn & Company against prominent commission houses in the recent July oats corner. The most important ruling is that the Chicago board of trade loses the power to pass on property rights where margins are involved, denying its authority to discipline members for refusing to put up called margins.

## Irish Politics.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Sept. 13.—In acknowledging the freedom of the city of Waterford, John Redmond said the Agrarian question the last real obstacle to home rule was near a settlement. The ranks of the Irish landlords were in revolt against the few wealthy politicians, landlords who had led them to ruin. The crimes act proclamation justified any resistance, even armed rebellion.

## CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE

Josh Westhafer, of Lookoutee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# BUYING UP BAGASSE Paper Mill Plans Are Going Ahead.

HILO, Sept. 13.—Among the passengers arriving in the Claudine yesterday was S. M. Mayer of Washington who is in the islands investigating the use of bagasse in the manufacture of paper.

He has made a tour of Oahu and Kauai trying to make arrangements with the plantations for their surplus bagasse and is here for the same purpose. Understanding that there is much more surplus bagasse on this island he will spend several weeks making investigations; on Oahu where so much of the refuse is used as fuel it cannot be handled at a cheap enough rate in most instances to pay in working it.

As the bagasse is so full of moisture that only about forty per cent of it can be used it is the idea to establish a reduction works on this island to make the stuff ready for shipment to Honolulu where the paper mill will be established should things go right. The mill means an investment of about a quarter of a million dollars and would employ from three to fifteen hundred hands as the business succeeded. Interested with Mayer is George Cormack, the dis-ov-er of the great Kiondyke, gold region and president of the Taie-Asbestos Co., of Oregon.—Tribune.

## HILO PORTUGUESE ARE REPUBLICANS.

The Lincoln Club held an enthusiastic meeting Wednesday night at the Fireman's hall and discussed local political conditions with a vim. There were thirty-five members present. The Club is composed of Portuguese-American citizens. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That the Lincoln Club of Hawaii heartily endorse the platform of the Republican party, adopted in Territorial Convention at Honolulu, September 1st, 1902, and

2. That the Lincoln Club of Hawaii fully ratify and support the Republican ticket nominated at the District Convention in Hilo, September 15th, 1902.—Tribune.

## VOLCANO ACTIVE AGAIN.

The volcano is acting in a most accommodating way this week. Sunday morning fire broke through the cracks of the lava which formed the surface of the lake that appeared September 1. The old crust has evidently solidified to such an extent that considerable force must be exerted from below to break it up.

Therefore the frequent upward movements of the lava produce a fine display of geysers through the cracks. Jets and fountains of lava shoot upward with enchanting effect as the tide of fire surges up from below.

Tuesday night a small cone formed in the center of the old lava lake where the molten flood broke through. For a considerable time there was a fine flow of lava from this aperture and it spread outward in waving lines of fire. As the volcano is now acting it is said to be more interesting than when the molten lake covered the bottom of the pit.

## VISITING THE PLANTATIONS.

B. F. Dillingham arrived in Hilo on the Helene on Sunday and has spent the week in Olaa and Puna. He was accompanied by a Mr. McKay, representing J. A. Folger & Co., the coffee men, and a Mr. Smith. These two gentlemen visited the Volcano as well as the Olaa and Puna sugar plantations and expressed themselves as well pleased with this section of the country. Mr. Dillingham speaks hopefully of the outlook for sugar and says that with concessions in labor and the increased production by plantations in these islands prosperity will return.—Herald.

## MORE HOMESTEADERS.

Seventeen hundred and forty-one acres of land passed from the owner-

# I Make Strong MEN



of the puniest, weakest specimens of manhood. I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

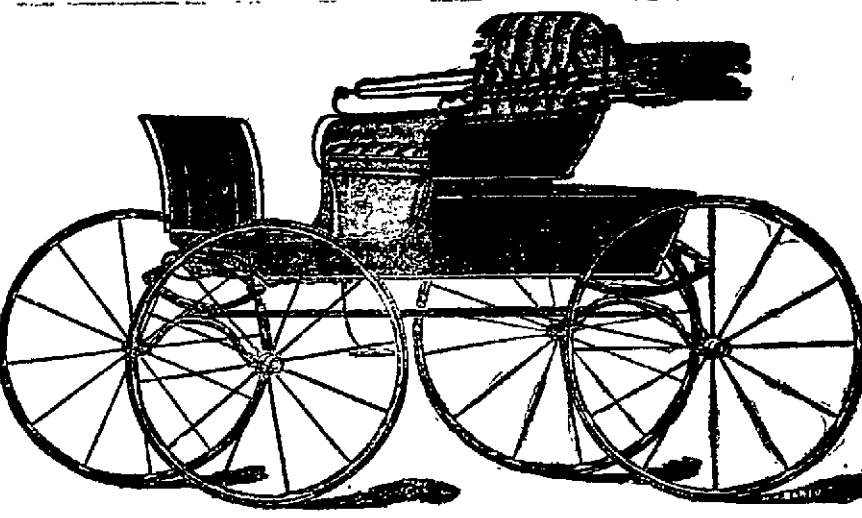
## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing blood, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

**MAKES YOU OVER**—It beats the world for building up a person broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weakness.

**READ MY BOOK**—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I mail it sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

**DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN**, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.



# Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	"	175.	" 135.
"	"	200.	" 160.
"	"	250.	" 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

# Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd

Beretania St., Near Fort.

ship of the Territory last Saturday into the hands of private parties. The lands were allotted by Agent E. D. Baldwin after being advertised. There were but thirteen allotments made. The largest was a tract of 999 acres, which was taken by an Hawaiian at fifty cents an acre. The other tracts ranged from twenty to 160 acres in extent and were appraised at from seventy-five cents to five dollars per acre. The lands allotted are situated in Puna. **SCOVILLE HELD TO GRAND JURY.** Teddy Scoville, late manager of the plantation store at Papakou, was taken by an Hawaiian at fifty cents an acre. The other tracts ranged from twenty to 160 acres in extent and were appraised at from seventy-five cents to five dollars per acre. His bail was fixed at \$2,000.

# THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

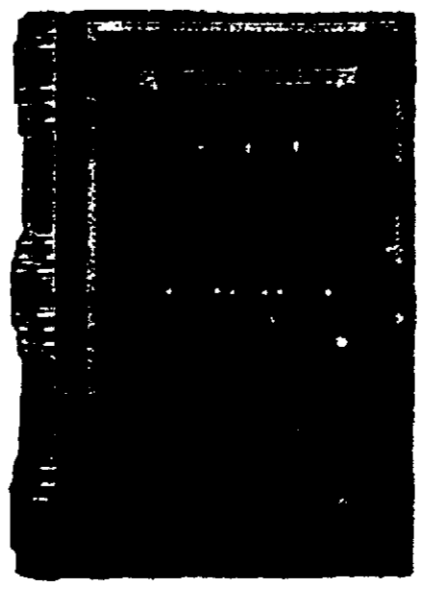
A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

# Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.





## INSURANCE

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company**

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1835.  
Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
AGENTS.

## IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the  
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

**Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.**

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-  
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per  
share has been called to be due and  
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of  
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has  
been called to be due and payable August  
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%  
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has  
been called to be due and payable Octo-  
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-  
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per  
share has been called to be due and  
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-  
ments unpaid ten days after the same  
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)  
per month from the date upon which  
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-  
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-  
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building,  
ELMER E. FALTON.

Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.  
May 12, 1902. 233

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-  
IFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE  
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from  
whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and  
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and  
all eruptions of the skin, it is a never failing and  
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sore Throat.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the  
Face.

Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Dicers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure mat-  
ter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-  
matic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood  
and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste  
and warranted free from anything inju-  
rious to the most delicate constitution, of  
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers  
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-  
DERFUL CURES  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles  
of 3d each, and in cases containing six  
times the quantity, sufficient to effect a  
permanent cure in the great majority  
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEM-  
ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-  
ORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS  
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COGN-  
ITIVE DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.  
And Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's  
Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that  
they get the genuine article. When im-  
itations and substitutes are sometimes  
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The  
words "Lincoln and Midland Cogni-  
tive Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng-  
land" are engraved on the Government stamp, and  
Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture  
is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH  
NONE ARE GENUINE.

**CASTLE & COOKE CO., LD.**  
HONOLULU.

**Commission Merchants**

## SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Free Plantation Company.  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waiwala Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump  
Company, Centerville.  
The New England Mutual Life Insur-  
ance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of  
Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
London.

## GREAT OIL GUSHERS BLAZE

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—A special  
to the Pityune from Beaumont, Texas,  
at 1 a. m. says:

One acre of Spindle Top heights in the  
great Beaumont oil field is a seething  
mass of flames and stifling smoke. The  
fire is under control so long as the wind  
continues from the northeast, fanning the  
flames away from the hill. Thirty-five or  
forty derricks have been razed to the  
ground in the Keith-Ward tract. Across  
the avenue the mammoth 37,500 barrel  
tank of the Higgins people is on fire, but  
the oil is being drawn from the bottom  
and packed away, which will eventually  
starve out the fire. The great Texas  
Flora gusher is ablaze sending flames  
eighty feet into the air. The Wood well  
is on fire. Several smaller tanks are  
burning. Some place the loss at \$250,000  
while others think it will be greater.  
The actual destruction of machinery will  
be enormous. The Higgins Oil Fuel  
Company are possibly the heaviest los-  
ers. Keith-Ward are large sufferers. Two  
wells of the Becky Sharpe concern have  
been burned.

The burning oil field is now under the  
command of B. S. Cullinan, a Standard  
Oil man, for years in charge of their in-  
terests at Corsicana. Judge Martin, of  
the district court officially put Mr. Cul-  
linan in charge and to all intents and  
purposes martial law is reigning on  
Spindle Top.

Mr. Cullinan has mustered 500 men to  
his aid. They have 100 steam boilers at  
their service and streams of steam will be  
applied today.

The fire fighters have been able to ad-  
vance to within 150 feet of the burning  
structures.

## BELGIAN KING COMING OVER

PARIS, September 12.—It is now set-  
tled beyond a doubt that the King of  
the Belgians will visit the St. Louis  
exposition. This statement is confirm-  
ed by the King's own aide-de-camp.

It is to Thomas Walsh, King Leo-  
pold's business partner, that the direc-  
tors are indebted for the visit. Mr.  
Walsh is now on his way to America.  
He impressed upon the King the im-  
portance of the visit.

Mr. Walsh was visiting the king at  
luncheon when His Majesty expressed  
a wish to study American progress for  
the benefit of his own people. The Co-  
lorado Croesus told the monarch he  
would see the concentrated progress of  
the American people at the St. Louis  
exposition.

The King did not hesitate an instant.  
He said his people were the most pros-  
perous in Europe, and it was his am-  
bition to bring them as near as possible  
to those of the United States.

"I have stood by the Congo when no  
one else had faith in it, and by so do-  
ing I have shown American spirit and  
have won," said the King. He also re-  
marked that he required no act of Par-  
liament to permit him to go abroad.  
He looks forward with pride to being  
the first King who ever set foot upon  
the soil of the American republic, and  
said that the time will come when  
Europe will be compelled to study the  
United States.

Americans here are loading praises  
upon Mr. Walsh for having done such a  
splendid stroke of business for the  
exposition.

### Want to Hold Hungarians

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Anthony S.  
Ambrose, president of the Supreme As-  
sembly of the National Slavonic Society,  
has issued a statement in which he at-  
tempts to show a connection between the  
Hungarian Government and the sending  
of the Hungarian flag to the United  
States. He has forwarded to the Sec-  
retary of State at Washington what he  
says is an original secret document. This  
purports to be an invitation to the Min-  
ister of Religion and Public Instruction to  
the Cardinal Prince Primate of Hungary  
to take measures to counteract the harm-  
ful results of emigration to the United  
States. The document urges that it is  
the duty of the Hungarian Government  
to take upon itself "the conduct of its  
compatriots abroad," to preserve them to  
their church and country. It recom-  
mends that a synod of bishops be con-  
vened for the discussion of questions in-  
volved, and further suggests that an  
apostolic visitor be sent to cooperate  
with the apostolic delegate at Washing-  
ton. New York, Pittsburgh, Passaic, Brad-  
dock, Pa., Duquesne, Pa., McKeesport,  
Charleroy, Pa., McKeesrock, Newark,  
Yonkers, Bounton, Bayonne and Trenton  
it especially mentions as places to which  
properly disposed priests should be sent.

### Lived in Three Centuries.

In a letter to the Board of Health,  
Dr. John Atcherley, government physi-  
cian for South Kohala, makes the fol-  
lowing report of the death of a Hawai-  
ian whose age was reported as 115  
years.

"On July 27th died Mr. Kakaui, a  
brother of Mrs. Hanal Parke, at the  
remarkable age of 118 years. He was  
the father of 15 children, four of whom  
are now living, the others reaching the  
age of 50 years or over. He was the  
pupil and friend of Mr. Lyons, the well-  
known missionary. He was of strong  
build, healthy, indefatigable, and  
prayerful and staunch to the last. What  
is of great interest would there be on  
the health conditions of the district."

### Geo. Crocker Poisoned.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—George Crocker,  
the California capitalist, is slowly recov-  
ering from blood poisoning, which  
set in a fortnight ago as the result of an  
injection of gold. It is hoped that all dan-  
ger is passed.

### A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSEN- TERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party  
that intended making a long bicycle  
trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Al-  
bany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I  
was taken suddenly with diarrhoea,  
and was about to give up the trip, when  
editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messen-  
ger, suggested that I take a dose of  
Hammer's Catarrh, Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle  
and took two doses, and before starting  
and on the route. I made the trip  
successfully and never felt any ill ef-  
fect. Again last summer I was almost  
compelled to give up a long attack of  
diarrhoea. I bought a bottle of this  
same remedy and this time it cured  
me. Sold by all Dealers and  
Druggists. D. B. Smith & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents for Hawaii."

# SENATORS SEE HAWAIIAN SIGHTS

## Two Days Spent as Guests of the Rainy City Com- mittees.

HILO, Sept. 20.—Hilo has finished.  
For two days and a half the Rainy city  
has entertained and interested the sub-  
committee of Senators now here in-  
vestigating and right handsomely have  
both objects been accomplished. Tonight  
the steamer Helene leaves for Honolulu  
bearing the visitors who have signified  
their approval of much that is close to  
the hearts of the big islanders.

Hilo has added to the quota of the  
trio of Senators more than one new  
experience. Since their arrival here  
Thursday the investigators have been  
kept busy, for their first hearing began  
within twenty minutes after they had  
hit the beach, and until a couple of  
hours before sailing time there has been  
a steady round of work and slight see-  
ing. The committee has been impartial  
in its devotion to both features, hearing  
every one from the poorest squatter at  
Olaa to the circuit judge and seeing  
everything from the reef which may  
bear a breakwater, to a lava spouting  
volcano. The last named would have  
been omitted perhaps but for the fact  
that Olaa had to be visited and the  
hearing of the land question there was  
an incident of the excursion to Hale-  
mauau.

Little indeed of the windward side of  
Hawaii has escaped the vigilant eyes  
of Senators Mitchell, Foster and Bur-  
ton and the record of the hearings con-  
tains something on almost every one of  
the various topics which the work so  
far has developed as being attractive to  
the investigators. Land and water, Re-  
publican methods and principles and  
crown lands all have come in for their  
share of comment and in addition to  
these the visitors have seen the harbor,  
the commerce and the products, looked  
over lands and improvements and in  
general have gathered views which can-  
not fail to leave impression upon the  
report which they will submit to the  
Congress which sent them here. Beside  
this have had taste of the hospitality  
of the Hilo folk and right well have  
they been entertained.

Immediately upon the arrival of the  
Claudine on Thursday afternoon at 2:30  
o'clock the members of the party dis-  
tributed themselves to the homes of  
their entertainers and within a half  
hour were as hard at work as they  
could be. The session of the commit-  
tee was held in the circuit court room  
and the citizens turned out right well.  
After dinner there was another session  
and thus until nearly 11 o'clock the  
committee hammered away. One of  
the most important questions was coffee  
and the committee got its information  
first hand from such men as A. L.  
Louisson, Albert Horner, Terry, Lyman  
and others. Incidentally there was a  
most interesting side light thrown upon  
the small farmer proposition, for the  
same men were able to show that  
after years of effort they were unable  
to make any success of varied agricul-  
ture, all agreeing that until science had  
furnished a remedy for the pests which  
afflict vegetation the task would be  
difficult.

While the Senators were busy the  
ladies of the party were being enter-  
tained at dinners and the only reason  
that a banquet was not tendered the  
visitors as a whole was because there  
was too much to be done and too little  
time in which to do it. The hearings  
had to be concluded Thursday night as  
the program left no opportunity for fur-  
ther sessions. The most noticeable  
thing about the entire trip was that  
the Hawaiians did not seem to want  
to take any part in the hearings or the  
reception given upon the arrival of the  
party. Not a single one appeared to  
enter a plea, nor did one make any de-  
termined effort to put before the Sen-  
ators a reason for any change in the  
law or government.

Friday was the signal for sight-see-  
ing. At nine o'clock in the morning the  
local committee had the Senators in  
tow and took them for a launch ride  
in the harbor. Not only Hilo Bay but  
Reed's Bay as well was covered and  
the route surveyed for the breakwater  
by the Pathfinder was followed from  
the further shore to the buoy at the  
reef. Then at noon began the excursion  
to the Volcano which consumed the  
time to 2:30 o'clock Saturday, when the  
members of the party were taken in  
charge by Manager Abner of Onomea  
and were driven to the gulch and the  
Arched Rock, returning in time to dine  
and then sail for Honolulu in the  
Helene sailing at 8:45 o'clock.

During their stop the Senators were  
the guests of private citizens. A. Rich-  
y entertained Senator Mitchell; P.  
Peck, Senator Burton Miss Gings and  
Senator and Mrs. Thurston; C. Ken-  
edy, Senator Burton and wife; J. T.  
Stacy, Secretary Henry E. Cooper,  
and A. B. Loebenstein, Col. Parker and  
party. There were a number of dinner  
parties at each of these houses and  
in addition the committee had arranged  
a special trip to the Volcano, where  
every thing possible was done for the  
comfort and pleasure of the visitors.

Every member of the commission re-  
turns with the most pleasant impres-  
sions and Senator Mitchell has placed  
himself on record as favoring harbor  
improvement there. The other Senators  
seem to feel with him. Likewise the  
labor question has been brought home  
to the Senators and inspections of la-  
borers' quarters at Olaa and Onomea,  
the mills and work in the fields as well  
being viewed, has tended to cast doubt  
upon the sincerity of some of the en-  
emies of organized industry who have  
appeared before the committee already.  
Although the work done was immense  
and the quantity of information brought  
together considerable.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

HILO, Sept. 18.—Within a half hour

of the arrival of the Claudine the com-  
mittee began its session with a hear-  
ing in Judge Little's court room. As  
soon as Senator Mitchell called the  
session to order Judge Little welcomed  
the committee in the following address,  
in which after saying that being on the  
bench he had no statement to make he  
said a number of things like this:

"Our citizens make no professions of  
great wisdom, influence or statesman-  
ship, but they seriously believe we  
can only protect our constitutional  
rights and defend our sacred trust, as  
citizens by keeping our vigilant eye  
steadily on the movement of those  
who would be oppressors by violating  
the laws of the country with which  
they are not in sympathy. They be-  
lieve that every attempt to divert your  
attention, on the part of anyone pro-  
claiming other and more important in-  
terests, or to lull those of us who are  
interested, to sleep at our post of duty,  
is but the act and effort of the enemies  
of good government. They believe  
that every attempt under the plea of  
"you are not familiar with our local  
conditions here," to convince you or  
others interested that there are any  
higher duties to perform than to pre-  
serve inviolate the sacred rights of  
person, property and the pursuit of  
happiness, is an assault upon the very  
existence of our government, a stigma  
on our judgment as citizens, a stigma  
a sacrilege against God. Our citizens  
ask you to help measure out the metes  
and bounds of power in the various  
branches of our local government, and  
to establish by constitutional land-  
marks and statutory provisions, lines  
of demarcation sufficiently strong to  
resist the present system of open dis-  
regard for our Constitution and laws  
by those who have sworn to support  
and defend them and who assign as  
a cause reasons and conditions which  
all the world knows are false."

Senator Mitchell said that on behalf  
of the Commission he expressed the  
heartiest appreciation of the welcome.  
The Commission was here under the  
direction of the United States Senate  
to investigate the conditions of the  
government, and the committee would  
sit at all times necessary to hear every  
citizen who may have facts to submit.  
Philip Peck said he had resided fif-  
teen years in Hilo, all of his time being  
spent here. He said the citizens had  
appointed certain committees of which  
he was the chairman of that on mem-  
orial. He said the committee had  
prepared a memorial bearing upon the  
questions of breakwater, of public  
buildings and quarantine grounds, say-  
ing that the latter would be important  
owing to the fact that during the  
plague in Honolulu this city was kept  
clean.

### LOUISON ON COFFEE.

A. L. Louisson, coffee grower of Ha-  
makua, was the next witness, saying in  
preface that he had come to Hamakua  
five years ago, since which time he has  
been engaged in that industry.

Mr. Louisson then recited the var-  
ious points which must be considered  
in raising coffee, such as the Ameri-  
canizing of the Territory, the labor and  
agricultural features, and then said  
that while Hawaii raised 25,000 bags  
of coffee under protection this would  
grow to nearly 3,000,000 bags. After  
saying that Hawaii had a revenue-duty  
of seven cents a pound on coffee he  
urged that this product be used for re-  
ciprocal treaty features. He urged city  
and county measures at once.

Mr. Louisson said that he would ad-  
vocate a duty of five cents, a sum  
which would pay for the picking of the  
crop. This he said would perhaps en-  
hance the price of coffee a little but not  
not as much as the duty. The hoeing  
of the trees was done by Japs, who re-  
ceived \$18 a month, but the picking is  
done by Portuguese women and chil-  
dren, who earn well by the piece sys-  
tem. There are 200 acres in the Louis-  
son plantation. In Kona there are sev-  
eral plantations, but owing to the low  
price of coffee practically all but two  
have been abandoned. The best coffee  
fields were on the higher lands, the  
witness having now fields planted at  
from 1600 to 2300 feet.

The picking would average about 125  
or 150 pounds of cherry, though he has  
known 350 pounds picked by one wom-  
an.

To Senator Mitchell Mr. Louisson  
said that if there could be no duty the  
picking of a bounty would accomplish  
the same purpose, and he fixed this at  
four cents a pound. He said he did  
not believe coffee could be grown here  
and laid down in San Francisco for  
less than ten cents a pound. The Bra-  
zilian No. 7, the standard, was selling  
in New York at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cents a  
pound. Hawaiian coffee once sold in  
San Francisco at 19 to 21 cents and now  
nets 11 1/4 cents for the most favorable  
plants.

As to the age at which coffee begins  
to bear he said four years should pro-  
duce a rich and excellent coffee, but  
no one could yet tell what would be the  
life of the tree, as the experiments had  
not yet progressed.

Senator Mitchell asked what would  
result from Congress failing to give re-  
ciprocity, the witness said his plantation  
was most favored and he had put in so  
much capital that he could live. He  
explained that there were many small  
men who had already abandoned their  
plantations.

Mr. McManahan interpreted a query  
as to what had caused the loss of \$300,  
000 by Hackfeld & Co. and Mr. Peck  
took it up, answering that the difficulty

was with the cost of handling. For-  
merly wages were \$12.50 a month, but  
now the Japanese want \$1 a day. Then,  
too, when the laborer was hired, by  
the month, he picked only 75 pounds  
of cherries and when given a field on  
shares they picked 200 pounds. This  
he said would make coffee cost in San  
Francisco some sixteen cents a pound,  
but the highest price paid for coffee to  
his knowledge was fifteen cents a  
pound. The result was, Mr. Peck said,  
that 425 acres are now abandoned and  
bananas will be planted between the  
trees. He said 1050 pounds would be  
the average per acre but there would  
have to be heavy potash fertilization,  
and he had not made that experiment.  
He said also that Central American  
coffee planters were in a bad way, be-  
ing heavily mortgaged.

Secretary Cooper said he had sug-  
gested that the Army and Navy buy  
their coffee from Hawaii but this was  
found impracticable. The two depart-  
ments consume 30,000 bags a year.

### LOEBENSTEIN TELLS HOW.

Albert Brown Loebenstein said he  
had lived here twenty-four years and  
wished to bring before the Commission  
the question of public lands, advocat-  
ing reform either by new laws of A-  
merican sentiment, the abolition of the  
present land laws of the Territory or  
the extension here of the Federal laws.  
He said if there was no such change  
there would soon be no lands left, as  
the government policy was the aliena-  
tion of the lands and their passage into  
the hands of the dominant faction.

The present land law, he said, was  
one of Mr. Dole's creation and contain-  
ed features of the United States and  
New Zealand statutes, also points not  
found in the land systems of any con-  
stitutionally governed country. The  
latter, he said, consisted of right of  
purchase leases, of freehold agreements  
and inalienable leases for ninety-nine  
years; the latter being passed with spe-  
cial view to the characteristics of Ha-  
waiians, and a further provision for the  
settlement association plan, which had  
reference to companies of not more  
than six who might thus gain large  
blocks. The operation of the act he  
said proved it un-American and un-  
progressive and unless changed would  
result in the Territory being barren of  
lands for settlers.

Senator Mitchell then took up the va-  
rious methods of land purchase and  
these were explained at length. The  
American system of a maximum or  
minimum price for lands does not ex-  
ist. Mr. Loebenstein then read a me-  
morial at length. In the course of his  
paper he said many thousand acres had  
been alienated, and spoke of the indig-  
nation of the people against an execu-  
tive who was "too weak to resist or too  
eager to acquiesce." He cited certain  
taking up of lands, saying there had  
been utter disregard of the residence  
feature, and that there had been col-  
lusion between the officials and sugar  
interests. He also referred to forest re-  
serves, which prevented the settlers  
from securing lands which were capa-  
ble of the highest cultivation.

He attacked the settlement associa-  
tion openings, the refusal to open cer-  
tain reserves, the permitting of public  
officials to speculate in lands, holding  
back of patents after payment, the  
sending to Washington of the Commis-  
sioner and the concealment of the true  
character of lands under right of pur-  
chase leases. Mr. Loebenstein talked  
of oligarchy and octopus and suggested  
that Sec. 2410, Revised Statutes, could  
be made applicable here. Opposition to  
new laws he said was due to a desire  
to hold on to a good thing.

He claimed Hawaii offered an oppor-  
tunity for diversified industries and  
advocated the opening of the lands to  
the axe and plowshare. He said the  
American land laws would permit the opening  
of great tracts and would allow an-  
other industry to spring up. He sug-  
gested that the lands held by planta-  
tions under lease be divided among the  
people as soon as possible, and called  
Hilo Andromeda waiting for a deliver-  
er, because much of the land is held  
by the Walakea Mill Company and can-  
not be purchased. He urged the aboli-  
tion of the lease system, saying the  
government had been in the landlord  
business long enough.

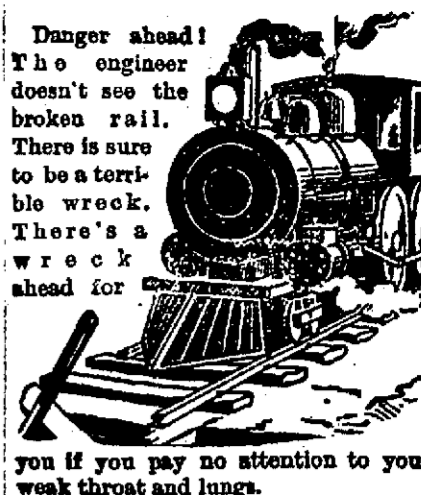
Senator Mitchell took up the exam-  
ination, saying that the memorial was  
a criticism of the administration, not  
an explanation of the laws. He ques-  
tioned Loebenstein at length and drew  
out some statements of interest. He  
detailed the method of procedure. Tak-  
ing the case of a 999 acre tract in Puna,  
he said the matter was advertised as  
Sec. 1, Onolea, at fifty cents an acre,  
a right of purchase lease. Ten days  
before the advertised time parties fell  
in line here and held place, to the num-  
ber of twenty, comprising Japs, Porto  
Ricans and Hawaiians. The land went  
to a man in line, not the one who origi-  
nally applied, but one who kept men-  
tally to hold his place, a man who  
could not carry out the provisions of  
the land act, who got the land for some  
one else.

To Senator Burton Loebenstein said  
there was a strong sentiment here for  
American homesteads and he favored  
forty acres as the maximum. Burton  
asked if twenty acres would not be bet-  
ter, and was told that some places  
that would be sufficient and others not.  
Loebenstein said he favored the nation-  
al government having control of lands  
and not the local authorities. He said  
charges of favoritism were such that  
any legislation which would afford a  
solution to the problem would be eagerly  
welcomed.

Senator Mitchell wanted to know  
what homesteaders would do with  
lands, and Loebenstein responded that  
small fruits and food products would  
be cultivated to a great extent.

To Senator Burton Loebenstein said  
the people favored city and county  
government and that the reason why  
there was no proper bill passed last  
year was that the centralized form of  
government, finding its power waning,  
used its most strenuous efforts to pre-  
vent it.

E. S. Boyd took up the examination  
and wanted Loebenstein to tell some-  
one who was not qualified who had re-  
quired lands. Loebenstein said one  
settlement association was headed by  
John T. Baker, who received a tract  
of six or seven thousand acres at a  
nominal rental which yielded high  
rental to him, and if a due degree of



you if you pay no attention to your  
weak throat and lungs.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Weak throats and weak lungs easily  
give way. Some extra strain, as a  
fresh cold, and you are down with  
bronchitis or pneumonia. Better  
strengthen these weak places before it  
is too late. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral  
heals these irritable throats, gives tone  
to the relaxed membranes, and imparts  
strength to the lungs.

There are many substitutes and imi-  
tations. Beware of them! Be sure  
you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## "Elite" Enameled Ware

Turquoise Blue  
Outside  
Pure White Inside

This is made of EXTRA  
HEAVY MATERIAL, and  
COATED FOUR TIMES.  
These goods are a product of  
Austria, and will outlast any  
article manufactured.

Our stock is large and  
the assortment complete, con-  
sisting principally of sauce-  
pans, stew pans, kettles, fry-  
ing pans, baking pans, coffee  
pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing  
agents for the Territory of Ha-  
waii.

See the display in one of  
our large windows.

## W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass  
and Housefurnishings.

## SENATORS SEE HAWAIIAN SIGHTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

back by saying he had to wait in the capital. Again Boyd said he was opposed to any change in the law.

Loebenstein cut into the ditch matter to contradict the statement that 150 miles of trails had been cut, saying that there could not have been more than one-tenth that amount.

Mr. Philip Peck, the banker, then read the memorial in which the opinions of Hilo are united. Passing from the history he took up the breakwater and exploited that proposition fully. He then favored a new Federal building and a quarantine station, asked for consideration of land matters and protection for coffee.

Senator Mitchell asked if estimate had been made as to the cost of the breakwater, and Mr. Peck said not. The depth he put at from thirty-two to forty feet. He said the wharf proposed would be 800 feet long. In regard to a Federal building, that one building would be sufficient and thought a suitable structure could be erected for \$100,000. Assessments were made by assessors appointed by the governor, and usually the appraisement was suitable. Mr. Peck said that it was only owing to the extreme honesty of the people that there was no swindling, as the records were at Honolulu, so he favored county government with attendant conveniences. The bill passed by the last legislature was too voluminous.

Senator Mitchell suggested that a survey was what was wanted and Mr. Peck said he tried it but he was too late.

Mr. Peck was asked about the jail by Senator Burton, on the lines of Emil Ney's letter. This brought up Lorin Andrews, sheriff of the island. He said the jail was a poor one, the grounds being enclosed by a twelve foot fence. The average number of prisoners was from 60 to 100. The jailers gets \$90 a month. Andrews said he knew Emil Ney, formerly a guard at the jail, who got \$30 and board. He explained that prisoners were worked on roads. Senator Burton wanted to know if there was sufficient safeguard to prevent contractors from being paid for convict labor. Andrews said he kept nine or eleven horses in a separate enclosure. Ball and chain are put on only after an escape. There was some discussion over the propriety of thus exposing prisoners to the view of the children, but nothing important was developed.

John Fitzgerald testified that he was pilot, harbor master, wharfinger, keeper of the kerosene warehouse and keeper of the government powder magazines. He said during a strong north wind it was almost impossible to keep vessels from going ashore in the harbor and that in consequence it was necessary that there be a breakwater. He said such a wall should be constructed from the end of Coconut Island to the reef buoy, which in a straight line would mean a fill in four to five fathoms, but by taking a circular route the depth would be about two and a half fathoms. The two lights at the harbor entrance were sufficient but there should be a twenty-mile light on the point below the city.

**LITTLE HOLDS THE CENTER.**  
Judge Gilbert F. Little was then sworn. He was questioned as to the Supreme Court and testified that the bench was filled by an attorney without having been sworn, for one case only. He said there was a case where one justice and two attorneys sat and the two lawyers filed the court's opinion and the single justice filed a dissenting opinion. He said that the condition was unwise and tending to create distrust and disaffection. He said the lack of appeal from the Supreme Court was a mistake. As to the power of officials he said there was no change now from the Dole oligarchy. He said he called it oligarchy because two or three fellows ran it. He said if the same system had prevailed in a western town every member of the outfit would have been hanged.

Two members of the Supreme Court, he said, Frear and Perry, were not Americans, and they had the power to reverse the Circuit Courts whenever they wished. To Senator Mitchell Little said he thought he was in touch with the sentiment of the Americans, and all thought we should have an American government run by Americans. He said the old regime was lost to let go.

As to the ex-Queen he said there was an American sentiment that the Queen was the innocent victim of a condition she could not combat, and hence the revolution was without right. He said the overthrow was due to the desire of the Queen to promulgate a constitution which would give to her people a vote and have it counted. He told of the landing of marines, and insisted the effect was to compel the Queen to submit.

Judge Little said the sentiment of Americans was that the Queen could not have been overthrown but for the presence of the marines, and that she yielded upon the representations that the United States government would treat her with justice. The natives, he said, feel that she should be indemnified, and their faith in the haole has been shaken. He said the Hawaiians would recognize the justice of reasonable indemnity to her and this would do much to create a better feeling among the natives. Liliuokalani, he said, was a good, loyal American citizen, and was revered by her people. He said he was a good friend of the Queen and she was very hopeful.

Senator Foster wanted to know what the Queen had to do with politics and Little answered that he would not be surprised if she influenced the people. He said the Hawaiians, if they had known how, would have created an anti-Dole party, as they all opposed him. He thought the ex-Queen was a Home Ruler. Again Senator Foster wanted to know if he regarded the Dole administration as honest, and he said the methods would not fill the American definition of honesty. He said

he was opposed to the Dole oligarchy as it was not American or Republican, but he did not like to say so as it might appear that he was prejudiced. He advocated the breakwater and Senator Mitchell said he would commit himself to the extent that he thought the United States government should improve the Hilo harbor.

Judge Little wanted the same rules of appeal here that apply in all courts of all Territories.

Secretary Cooper asked Judge Little if he meant that the overthrow of 1893 was unjustifiable, and he said yes, but he said he had not read the constitution and continued that he did not think there was any possible justification, that such action could not possibly be justified by American principles. He could not tell when the marines were landed or their force, but he still thought there was a distinct intimidation.

Sheriff Andrews again was called and told of police methods. To Senator Mitchell he said there was very little difference between the administration under the monarchy and now. He went over several features which showed no change. He insisted that the crown lands were not considered as belonging to the monarch, only that the revenues went to the ruler. He said also that practically the only changes were the grand jury and the bankruptcy systems.

Attorney Wise wanted to know why a district magistrate could not issue a warrant without an O. K. from the sheriff, but Andrews would not admit this, saying only that as prosecuting officer it was necessary to O. K. or note objection when the magistrate had to act. The sheriff admitted that he prosecuted all cases though not an attorney.

Andrews said he kept Ney as guard, giving him \$30 and his meals at the prison, as he had an uncontrollable taste for liquor. After his first month he had money and smuggled in liquor.

### HORNER ON AGRICULTURE.

Albert Horner was called at the suggestion of Col. Parker to talk of coffee. He said his family grew cane after having tried diversified agriculture and giving it up. He read a memorial giving the experiences of the Horners with agriculture. He told of trying barley and oats, which grew well for a short time, but were eaten up by worms. He then said that during 20 years all kinds of grain were tried from 1200 feet up, and always met with failure. In potatoes there was usually one crop in three years. He said there must be some enemy found for the insect pests. The first crop was usually good, but subsequently the pests came in. As to coffee, the family had increased its area until there was about 400 acres of trees. The last account sales showed \$95 for 1000 pounds, while the cost of producing it was \$105.25 for 1000 pounds. This he said meant ruin and the plantation's trees would not be cultivated any more. Many small planters had abandoned their fields and sought work upon sugar plantations. He said there was approximately 200,000 acres here suitable for coffee, but there would have to be some protection. He said if this acreage was settled the islands would become a paradise indeed. If a tariff could not be had he thought a bounty of four cents a pound would start the plantations. He said the coffee had been exhibited and won prizes and he thought the coffee had been put before the people properly but no great efforts had been made owing to low prices. Senator Burton said he thought with proper efforts there could be found people to buy the coffee at a high price because of its purity.

Mr. Horner favored Chinese labor for field work and said this would help skilled labor. He thought there should be restriction to field labor for short periods and that this was the general feeling. He said he did not think white people would work in cane fields and that few natives worked in cane.

Col. Parker was asked about being engaged in the cattle raising business and raised a laugh by asking if an assessor was about. The questioning took the form of an inquiry into sheep raising, and Col. Parker said about 100,000 sheep were on all islands. In Honolulu the consumption was 20,000 carcasses a year. The islands do not raise sufficient meat for consumption and much must be imported from San Francisco.

W. S. Terry, a coffee miller for six years past, said he was one of the first coffee planters of the last boom. He said the coffee industry had been declining and he now bought better coffee for six cents than he formerly bought for 15 cents.

### LYMAN AS TO LANDS.

Rufus A. Lyman, who held many positions under the monarchy, principally in land matters, was heard. He said he thought the present system of getting into line before the land office was wrong. He thought there were other defects, among these being the tendency for speculators to get lands. He thought there should be a breakwater for the protection of the harbor.

With reference to crown lands, he said if the Queen had stayed on the throne she would have been entitled to the revenues during her life. He rectified the history of the action of Kamehameha V in setting aside the lands for the crown, so that the revenues should go to the monarch. During Kalakaua's time he said he heard that the revenues ran up to \$100,000, and that this was increased.

To Senator Burton's question as to the general belief as to the dethronement being possible only through the aid of the United States troops, he said he thought the overthrow would have come anyhow, though it would have been attended by bloodshed. He said the general opinion was that some compensation should be given her.

To Col. Parker Mr. Lyman said that he knew that Liholilo and Kalakaua and Liliuokalani in turn were entitled to the revenues.

Col. Parker said he was premier and one of the crown land commissioners and he thought the revenues for a few years before the dethronement averaged about \$100,000 a year, promising that he would procure the figures later and submit them.

Hilo people were freely invited to speak but seemed timid, so that the Commission had to suggest that me-

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The active stock on exchange during the week was Honolulu Rapid Transit which sold at 65, although two small blocks were recorded as low as 63. There has been little doing in Ewa, a few shares selling at 20 and a block of 50 shares going at 19½ on the streets yesterday. The closing quotation on the Exchange was 19 bid, 20 asked. Sales of Oahu at 60, Waiakua at 36 and Oahu Railway at 85 were recorded. Oahu assessable has weakened off to 3½ asked which is equivalent to 7½ for paid up shares. Oukala was offered at 6½, and McBryde exchanged hands at 8. A sale of 20 shares of Pioneer at 60 was recorded yesterday. It was the first transaction in Pioneer for several days. Kihel paid up has dropped to sales at 7.

The Alameda arriving yesterday brought the transactions of two days on the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange. Hawaiian Commercial sold on the 11th at 30; Honokaa at 10½. The closing quotations on Hawaiian sugar stocks listed in San Francisco were as follows: Hana, 3½ bid, 3½ asked; Hawaiian Commercial, 30 asked; Honokaa, 10 bid, 10½ asked; Hutchinson, 11½ bid, 12½ asked; Kilauea, 6 asked; Makaweli, 19½ bid, 21 asked.

### LATEST SUGAR ADVICES.

The advices brought yesterday by the Alameda were to the effect that no changes had occurred in the prices established March 5 for sugar. Williams, Dimond & Company's circular letter to Messrs. Schaefer & Co., of this city, dated San Francisco, September 13, is as follows:

We last had this pleasure 11th inst. per Hongkong Maru.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th still being in force.

Basis—No sales since last advices; accordingly, basis for 98 degrees Centrigrals in New York, established by transaction recorded 3rd inst., remains at 3.475c; San Francisco, 3.0625c.

New York Refined—No change. Quotation 4.50c equivalent to 4.41c net cash, established June 19th, still prevails. Federal Granulated, 4.40c net cash.

London Beets—Sept. 10th to 12th, 6s.

London Cable—Sept. 8th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 7s 7½d, Fair Refining 6s 6d, same date last year 10s 3d and 9s 3d respectively. October Beets 6s 3d against 8s 3½d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—The views of buyers and sellers are apart, and no business is reported in the Raw Sugar market, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 8th inst. The demand for Refined has fallen off to a slight extent, but the market closes steady and firm. Estimates from Europe of the coming Best crop. It is to be noted, will be influenced largely by weather conditions during September and October, and it is apparently too early to prognosticate with any degree of accuracy.

Dr. Russel was recalled by De Knight, an attorney for the Queen, and asked as to public sentiment over the crown lands. He said the people unitedly thought the Queen should be recompensed for her loss. He said there would have been no revolution but for the United States forces as the Queen could have readily quelled any outbreak otherwise.

Before leaving the Senators and party were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Russel at their home.

### SQUATTERS TELLTALES.

On the return trip from the volcano Saturday the Commission gave a hearing in the office of the American Settlers' Association, where fifty Oiaa men had gathered for the purpose of giving weight to the presentation of their claims by Dr. N. Russell and T. J. Ryan. The Senators gathered first at Dr. Russell's house and then adjourned to the place of hearing, the room being filled with the many members of the squatters' association and the visitors, many of whom came up from Hilo. The word had gone about that Ryan had asked for two days to present his case and he had evidently "cooled for a long cruise," as he had his desk and the shelves about filled with papers, copies of the Congressional Record, and bills both of Congress and the last legislature.

When everything was ready Dr. N. Russell was sworn. He said he had put his terms and argument into a memorial, and submitted it. He said he had nothing further to say, and for lack of time the memorial was not read. In it Dr. Russell compares the conditions in Hawaii to those in the Philippines, the only difference being that sugar planters here rule while in the Orient it is the friars. He says the industries of the islands are under the control of a score of men who in various combinations own sugar estates and all other branches of business. He calls attention to many reforms, principally those embodied in his bills in the last legislature and as exhibits put in copies of them all, including the county law.

T. J. Ryan, president of the American Settlers' Association, presented his memorial, saying it was a brief exposition of his views. This paper, covering some dozen sheets of foolscap, goes over the land system, reciting the action of the squatters and charging all kinds of inequalities of practice, favoritism and fraud against the government. It is accompanied by thirty-four exhibits covering land laws, reports, opinions and newspaper comment. He ran through these with a string of comment, among other things saying that coffee labor was a detriment to the Territory, that there were by the last recorded statement 34,351 Orientals in the Territory not on plantations, and that white men could perform all the labor on an estate that is needed. He insisted that the only future of the Territory lays through the giving of the lands into control of the national government. He said specifically that he did not think a new set of officials were needed, simply a new law and system. He advocated the Mason bill now before the Senate Committee.

O. T. Shipman submitted a memorial complaining against the land system and also averring that the sugar company made more out of the crop than the planter and that the latter should get two-thirds of the returns.

Mr. Ryan then called a number of the members of the squatters' association, all of whom told of their taking up land and then being ordered off it. The members of the Commission asked Ryan to show them under what law he and his associates took the land, but that was beyond him. He admitted there was no law.

Dr. Russell told the Commission that in addition to the statements made there were a body of citizens who had various complaints. Among other things said the lands were sold at too high a price; that a percent was too high interest; that there were no roads, schools, that there were no roads. Among other things he said one-half had surrendered their homesteads or been compelled to do so.

G. W. Paty urged the Commission to give an experiment station at Oiaa, so that the farmers might find out just what was the best to raise. He admitted that he had given up potatoes and corn and was planting cane.

Ryan wanted to put on other witnesses or to be commissioned to examine them and take statements, but Senator Mitchell would not have it, saying there was nothing new promised only an accumulation of testimony.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

When the members of the Commission of Senators met this morning at nine o'clock at the Executive Building for the purpose of looking into the matter of the fire claims, there will be inaugurated the very last week of their inquiry. Arrangements have been made for their return in the Sierra to the mainland, and they will finish up their work during this week. Senator Burton is booked to get away in the Alameda, but it seems hardly probable that he will go in the ship.

The work today promises to be of character which will leave little to be desired. There have been a wide number of subpoenas issued, but it is known that the Crown Lands claim will not be taken up just now. A day will be assigned later in the week for the purpose of a hearing but it is not known just what day will be thus given over to the claim. There will be much to be done in the day for there have been called a long list of those engaged in the events of 1893 and there will be argument by Humphreys as well.

There will be a day set apart for the service of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting which is expected to be held today. The intention is to give to the Commercial body a full day at which time there will be presented a memorial and as well several representative men will make statements. It will be thus a field day for the committee and business men as well, the time being given in most part to the setting forth of the conditions and what must be done for the purpose of bettering the Territory.

There are several men who have signified their intention to be present during the week, and while no settings other than those mentioned will be made, the intending memorialists are expected to be present each sitting and take any chance to get in their testimony.

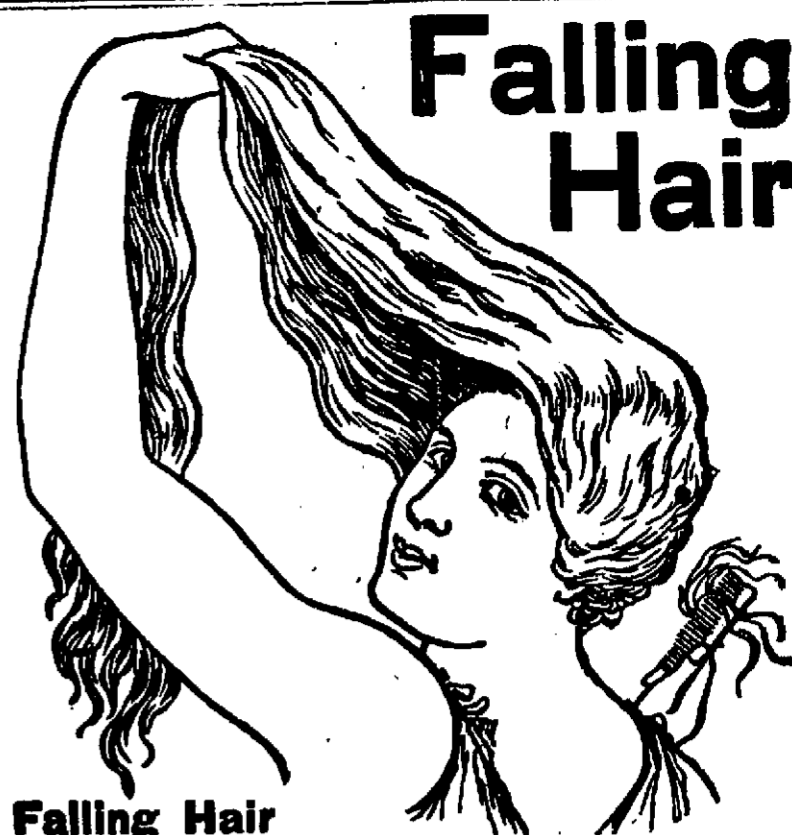
When the morning's session today is concluded the members of the commission will be entertained at luncheon by the Pacific Club and the afternoon session will be held at the Hawaiian Hotel beginning at 2 o'clock.

The return of the Senatorial party last evening was a splendid display of good feeling and a happy delay of the harbor, owing to the inability of Capt. Nicholson to get his range lights, as the lagoon was full of sampans and the evening was misty to an unusual degree, would have been a disappointment. The party came back made a special trip to Hilo for the purpose of taking on board the party and the voyage was one of unusual smoothness.

The Senators could not say too much of good concerning their outing and that they had been enabled to see Senator Mitchell and that he appreciated deeply the courtesy with which the visitors had been met and that all they had seen had been full of interest. Senator Burton said that the excursion had been filled with matters of interest and the hospitality with which they were met on every turn was most gratifying. Senator Foster joined his colleagues in expressing his pleasure with what he had seen.

The company in the Helene was composed as follows:

Senator Mitchell, Senator Foster, Senator Burton and wife, Miss Grieg, Secretary H. E. Cooper, H. C. Robertson and wife, Senator Thurston and wife, Col. Parker and wife, E. M. Boyd and wife, Carroll Purman, C. W. De Knight, R. C. A. Peterson, Paul F. Mohr, D. L. Conkling, Judge Gear, E. S. Boyd, A. C. Gehr, Capt. J. Ross, Mrs. Nawahl, W. A. Purdy, J. T. McCrosson, A. B. Lockenstein, R. F. Dillingham, W. L. Stanley, Cecil Brown, George R. Carter, Mr. Braemer, Mr. Bergstrom, E. B. McManahan left the steamer at Lahaina.



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GOEIC	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7		
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14		
PERU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 22		
COPTIC	OCT. 28	GAELIC	NOV. 1		
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8		
KOREA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 18		
LAELIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25		
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5		
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 12		
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19		
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